

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the following sums, hereinafter mentioned, be and the same are hereby appropriated for the service of the current fiscal year, viz:

To the Potomac Indians.—For payment in money, to enable said Indians to arrange their affairs and pay their just debts, to pay for their improvements, to purchase wagons, horses, and other means of transportation to their new homes, and to pay individuals for the loss of the property of the fifth article of the treaty of 1846, five hundred and forty-five thousand dollars.

For removal and subsistence of said Indians, stipulated in the sixth article of said treaty, six hundred thousand dollars.

To the Cherokee nation.—For indemnity to the treaty party for losses and expenses incurred in consequence of the treaty of 1846, five hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars, in the sixth article of the treaty of 1846, five hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For payment to the Cherokee nation for a printing press, and other property, stipulated in the eighth article of said treaty, two hundred thousand dollars.

For payment of the sum, being in lieu of all claims of the Cherokee nation, as a nation, prior to the treaty of 1846, five hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For expenses of removal of Choctaws from the State of Mississippi, and for their subsistence for twelve months thereafter, in addition to the sum of five hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For interest on the amounts awarded Choctaw claimants, under the fourteenth article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit creek, of the twenty-seventh September, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, for lands on which they reside, but which it is now impossible to give them, and in lieu of the scrip that has been awarded under the act of twenty-third August, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, not deliverable east, by the third section of the said law, per act of third of March, eighteen hundred and forty-five, for the year eighteen hundred and forty-seven, forty-three thousand six hundred dollars.

To make good the interest on investments on State stocks, and bonds for various Indian tribes, not yet paid by the States, to be reimbursed out of the interest when collected, nineteen thousand five hundred and thirty-four dollars and nine cents.

To make good the interest on investments in State stocks and bonds for the Chickasaw tribe of Indians, not yet paid by the States, to be reimbursed out of the interest when collected, fourteen thousand nine hundred and sixty-three dollars and twenty-six cents.

For the reapportionment of this sum (carried to the surplus fund) stipulated to be paid to the surplus fund, to meet payments to certain Cherokee Indians for improvements abandoned, under the treaty of sixth May, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, three hundred and forty-three dollars and six cents.

JOHN W. DAVIS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
G. M. DALLAS,
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

APPROVED March 1, 1847
JAMES K. POLK.

THE THREE WARS.
The three principal wars in which America has been engaged, are, of instruction and of the old political parties to establish the soundness of democracy, and to expose the unsoundness of anti-democracy, by whatever name called. It is under the pressure of war that men's principles are tested, and their "souls tried."

The three wars are those of '76, of 1812, and of the Mexican war, and though the character of each were different, yet the three were commenced soon after American blood was shed. Soon after American blood was spilled at Lexington our fathers of '76 resolved to view their aggressors as they viewed the "reast of mankind," as enemies in war, and in peace friends.

Soon after the crew of a British war vessel shot a bloodthirsty crew, killing Mr. Pearce, on board of a convict vessel, off New York harbor, the conviction was fixed that the time had come to assert and defend by force "free trade and sailor's rights."

And soon after the Mexicans shed American blood by killing the soldiers commanded by Captain Thornton, and when the Congress, almost unanimously declared that "war exist by the acts of Mexico," and placed men and money at the President's disposal to obtain indemnity for the past, and security for the future. Thus it is clear that these three wars had a similar origin, and vindicated the same great doctrine. Although some foes of popular rights have opposed each war, yet it is a fact that the Mexican war was begun with the greatest unanimity, and has been the most popular. But as the evils of war began to be felt, (and every war, however just, has its evils), those men who loved party more than country, acted "themselves out," and showed what men of men are.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, March 26, 1847.

Messrs. Mason & Tuttle, 38 William street, New-York, are our exclusive agents for this paper, in that city.

53-We have to offer an apology to-day for the want of Editorials. The absence of the Editor since Sunday last, on business connected with the Journal, will explain the whole matter. We have, however, endeavored to give our readers the best reading matter the times afford; and although our news from Mexico is not of that nature which is calculated to excite joy, still we know our readers are anxious to peruse the many reports in circulation relative to the condition of our army in Mexico. Every thing of interest will be found in our columns to-day.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.—Since our last, we have received the Union with the following appointments:—

Edward Cantwell, of North Carolina, to be 2d Lieutenant in the 12th Infantry.

E. N. Sanders, of North Carolina, to be 2d Lieutenant in the 12th Infantry.

RECRUITING.—Capt. Fremont having been ordered to Old Point Comfort, Lieut. Cantwell has succeeded him, at this place, in the capacity of Recruiting Officer. See his advertisement in to-day's paper.

THE TENTH COMPANY.—We see it stated in the papers that Lieut. Col. Fagg has succeeded in forming the 10th company of volunteers. If this be true, the Regiment is now full.

From our Extra of last Friday.
IMPORTANT NEWS
From the Seat of War!

The New Orleans papers of the 13th inst. contain rumors from the Rio Grande of a deeply interesting nature. The rumors all agree that a battle has been fought in the vicinity of Saltillo, between the Mexicans and Gen. Taylor's division of our army. It is also stated that all communication between Monterey and Camargo has been cut off. The New Orleans Picayune says that its editor has conversed with an officer who has just arrived from the Brazos, and that he (the officer) informed the Picayune, that although all the rumors contained in the article below were afloat at the Brazos, and believed by many, still that there were also many of the officers who were entirely incredulous as to the rumor about the battle. We give below an article from the Matamoros Flag, which is the very latest from the Rio Grande. We must say we are somewhat incredulous ourselves:

From the Matamoros Flag, of March 24.
Our town has been thrown into the most intense excitement by the reports constantly reaching here relative to the perilous situation of Gen. Taylor's division of the army. They are so vague and confused that we hardly know how to commence an abstract even.—That a battle has been fought, no one here can doubt for a moment, but how it has resulted, or what dangers impend on the line of the Rio Grande, is enveloped in the most perplexing uncertainty. We give, however, what seems to be the best authenticated statement received here from the seat of hostilities.

Gen. Taylor, while at Agua Nueva, 22 miles from Saltillo, with 5000 men, was attacked, on the 22d ult. by a Mexican force of 15,000. Finding that he could not maintain his position, he made good his retreat to Saltillo, covering his wagon train. Here a severe engagement took place in the streets, in which the Mexicans suffered a heavy loss. After destroying what of the public stores he could not transport, he continued his retrograde movement on Monterey until he reached the Rinconada pass, where he was again attacked, but successfully defended himself. Here all the rumors, reports and letters leave him.—Once in Monterey, and he would be safe, but his ability to accomplish this much, was altogether problematical, as the Mexicans were swarming in every direction. A merchant in Camargo, under date of 25th ult., writes to his friend in this place: "Three expresses to-day from Monterey; fighting in Saltillo; Mar in Mexican possession; large train of wagons, 126, and 190 private mules taken; McCulloch's company taken; 8000 cavalry this side the mountains, and things in general turned upside down." From another source we learn that Col. Morgan had abandoned Cerralvo, destroyed all property he could not take with him; that a courier from Monterey reported, at Camargo, 1500 Mexicans between the two places, and that 8000 more were in the neighborhood of Victoria.

This much we call from the mass of reports before us, without vouching for its correctness. The destination of several boats have been changed within the last few days on reaching this place, and one (the Troy) held in reserve at Camargo to convey despatches. All the wagon trains for other places have been stopped here, and every one is on the qui vive.

We have strong confidence in Old Zach, and believe it almost impossible to whip him; but should harm befall his division of the army, the consequences to those who have left him with such slender resources will be terrible. We will suffer all the tortures of doubtful suspense until we hear something from our little army that can be relied upon.

LATEST AND IMPORTANT FROM TAMPIOCO.

The Southern Mail came through yesterday with dates from New Orleans to the 19th inst. It will be seen from the article we copy below from the Picayune, that the news is highly interesting:

LATE FROM TAMPIOCO.

Departure of Troops from Tampico.—Garrison of the city.—Retreat of Gen. Taylor upon Monterey.—Multiplicity of Mexican rumors.—Revolution in Mexico.—Expulsion of Gomez Farias.

The schr. Horne, Capt. Kenney, arrived early this morning from Tampico, having left there on the 8th inst. She went outside the bar a day or two earlier, but brings our letters to the morning of the 7th.

Lt. G. Barry, of the 1st Infantry, came passenger on the Home. We learn from him that all the troops intended for the South had sailed from Tampico. A force of about 2000 men has been left to garrison Tampico, viz: the Baltimore battalion, the Louisiana volunteers under Col. De Russy, and one company of the 31st Artillery under Lieut. F. O. Wyse. The whole force is under the command of Col. Gates, 31st Artillery.

The two most important features of the news of this arrival are, first, the retreat of Gen. Taylor upon Saltillo and Monterey without a general action; and secondly, a revolution in Mexico, with the expulsion of Gomez Farias from power.

The news of the retreat of Gen. Taylor rests entirely upon Mexican reports. Tampico has been overrun with rumors of all kinds in regard to a coalition between the forces of Santa Anna and Gen. Taylor. Mr. Kendall, in the several brief letters from him which we have published, seems these rumors. In the postscript to his letter of the 6th—the postscript, being written early on the morning of the 7th—he announces that Gen. Taylor has fallen back, and without an action, in so confident a manner that we place very great reliance upon his news.

The Mexican papers, however, say that Santa Anna had cut off his retreat by interposing the forces of Gen. Minon and Fortuon. The revolution in Mexico rests upon such stronger grounds, and there can be no doubt about it.

The following is the Postscript alluded to in the above article from the Picayune. The Editor places great importance in what it says:

P. S.—March 7.—The report of the revolution in Mexico is correct—the National Guards joined the clergy. Salas is President. Santa Anna at the head of the Army Papers by next vessel.

Gen. Taylor has had no fight, but has fallen back upon Saltillo and Monterey.

We make the following extract from a letter written by Mr. Lumsden, one of the Editors of the Picayune now at Tampico, under date of the 5th of March:

We are just on the eve of a great battle at Vera Cruz, if the Mexicans make the stand there it is expected they will, and of course it would be the policy of Santa Anna to destroy, as much as possible, our operation.—Hence this fictitious publication of intended operations. But I tell you it comes too late. Our forces are already gone—with the exception of Gen. Quitman's and Gen. Shields' brigades—to batter down the walls and defenses of Vera Cruz. These brigades—Quitman's and Shields'—will sail in the course of tomorrow and the next day. Look out for news of the fall of the castle city in a few days.

FROM MEXICO.

By way of Tampico, the N. O. Picayune has received dates from the city of Mexico to the 27th Feb.; the substance of which is a confirmation of the revolution in Mexico.—We cannot give any more extracts to-day, beyond those that will be found in our columns. In fact we have given all that is of much interest.

ARRIVAL OF CAPT. WILSON.

Our readers will be pleased to hear that Capt. Wilson and the two Edgecombe Companies have arrived safe and sound at the Brazos. The schr. E. S. Powell has returned to New Orleans. The N. O. Delta of the 18th inst. says:—"The schr. E. S. Powell, Powell, master, and Pinta, Brown, master, arrived here yesterday from the Brazos. The captain of the Powell, we are informed, was at the military station at the Brazos on the 7th inst., and at that time there was no further authentic news from the army, although a thousand rumors, each one contradicting the other, were afloat. The rumors alluded to were those we published some days ago in regard to the position of Gen. Taylor and his army, as mentioned in the letter of Capt. Montgomery, dated Monterey, Feb. 23. The Powell left the Bar off the Brazos on the 9th, and the Pinta on the 8th; but as for two days they were unable to hold communication with those on shore, owing we presume to the violence of the breakers, of course they had no information, not even a fresh rumor, beyond the 7th. It is more than probable that, seeing them in the offing and knowing their destination, the authorities on shore, had there been any news of importance, would have despatched it to them by some conveyance or other for the purpose of transmitting it to New Orleans.

"There was a rumor in town last evening that a letter had been received by a commercial house in this city from a Mexican friend either in Matamoros or Tampico. This letter is said to have brought the information that on or about the 23d ult., the troops under Gen. Taylor had a battle somewhere beyond Saltillo with the forces commanded by Gen. Taylor's Minon. In this battle, although the Americans suffered severely, they are said to have repulsed the Mexicans, and afterwards succeeded in retreating to a place near Saltillo.

From the New Orleans Picayune of the 14th inst.
THE LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.
Arrival of the Arispe.—The Latest Authentic Accounts from General Taylor.—The Summons of Santa Anna and Reply of Gen. Taylor.—Latest despatches from Monterey.—Fortifications of Los Mochis.—Abandonment of Cerralvo.—Occupation of Marlin, Mier, etc. by the Mexicans.—Contradiction of McCulloch's Capture, etc.

The U. S. schooner Arispe, Capt. West arrived in Monterey yesterday afternoon from the mouth of the Rio Grande, having sailed there on the 6th inst. Dr. Jarvis, of the U. S. Army, came passenger on her. He is the bearer of despatches from Col. Curtis, in command at Camargo, to the Government at Washington. Dr. Jarvis left Camargo on the 2d inst.—There had been nothing received there from Gen. Taylor in several days. The rumors which prevailed were brought through by the Mexicans, and were of the most contradictory character. To enable us to distinguish what is known to be true from what is merely rumored, and thus to correct as far as possible the exaggerated reports in circulation, Dr. Jarvis has at our request furnished us with the following memoranda of events during the month of February of which he was personally cognizant:

Memoranda of Dr. Jarvis.
Left Monterey on the Morning of the 3d of February for Matamoros. At that time no apprehension or expectation of the approach of Santa Anna towards Saltillo was entertained either by the Mexicans, so far as could learn from the latter. A large force of cavalry was known, however, to be in front of Gen. Taylor, which of course was made known by their capture of the detachment of Arkansas and Kentucky cavalry advanced beyond San Incarnacion. The force of cavalry on this side of the Sierra Madre under command of Urrea, estimated at from six to eight thousand, was said to be moving in part as far towards Monterey as Mon. Mies, when I left the former place. They were, in fact, in Victoria at the time our troops marched to that place in January last, and returned to Tula as an advance brigade under Gen. Quitman entered the town. They were supposed to be acting as a corps of observation and a belief was entertained that they would seize the first favorable opportunity to strike on our line of communication between Camargo and Monterey and capture such trains as should happen to be on the road at the time. Gen. Taylor must have apprehended some intentions of this kind, for on my arrival at Matamoros I found the fortifying orders that place in consequence of orders just received from Gen. Taylor to guard against the sudden attack of the whole or part of this force.

I left Camargo on the morning of the 26th February to return to Monterey in company with a train of 70 wagons laden with supplies and escorted by a company of Kentucky cavalry, under command of Capt. T. F. Marshall, and a detachment of 20 men belonging to the 2d Dragoons. We had not proceeded five miles when an order arrived for our return in consequence of instructions just received by express, which passed us on the 26th inst. to the quartermaster at Camargo, which were received from Col. Whiting, assistant quartermaster general at the headquarters of Gen. Taylor, directing for the future, until all information be ascertained, that no force of the enemy's cavalry, say four or five thousand, was in or near China, and that Caidereya was already occupied by them. These last particulars are contained in a hasty note from the quartermaster at Monterey, dated February 23d, and terminating with the remark "look out." Col. Whiting's instructions also came the order of Gen. Taylor dated Agua Nueva, Feb. 21, the last one received up to the time of my leaving Camargo, March 2d. This order is doubtless the despatch of Gen. Taylor calling for reinforcements, alluded to by Capt. Montgomery in his note, as mentioned to him by Col. Whiting.

On the morning of the 27th another express arrived from Camargo from the quartermaster at Monterey, stating, in a note, that he had sent one of the day before, but apprehended that he may have been cut off, and as he understood from Col. Whiting, that there were important despatches from Gen. Taylor calling for reinforcements, he had sent another to advise of the fact.

About 2 o'clock the same day another express arrived with a note from the same office, dated Monterey, 11 o'clock, A. M., Feb. 23d, saying an express had just arrived from Saltillo bringing information that Santa Anna sent a summons to Gen. Taylor, demanding his surrender. The General told him to come and take him. Santa Anna stated that he had twenty thousand men and that if Taylor did not surrender he would cut him to pieces. The note concludes:—"The express which left after dark last night says that Taylor was giving the Mexicans hell."

This may be considered the last official communication received, all the subsequent information derived from the Mexicans. I might here remark that a note was received from the Postmaster at Monterey, at the same time with the last communication of Capt. Montgomery, which gives the additional particulars that Gen. Taylor had fallen back from Agua Nueva to Saltillo, which I should infer from some notes of Capt. M., although he does not distinctly state it. The Mexicans say he lost six pieces of cannon at the former place. He moreover states that Gen. Marshall had gone to the pass of Los Muertos with a view of fortifying it, and large quantities of ammunition had been despatched from Monterey to Saltillo.

The detachments of the 3d Ohio Regiment under Col. Morgan and Lt. Col. Irving, the former having seven companies at Cerralvo, and the latter three at Marlin—was greatly feared at Camargo, had been cut off by a large force of 3000 men, who are said to have occupied the latter place on the afternoon of the 23d. Lieut. Col. Irving, in obedience to general order No. 11, is said to have left the town on the same day it was occupied by the enemy, marching towards Cerralvo, with a view of forming a junction with Col. Morgan and then proceeding to Monterey.—Col. Morgan left Cerralvo on the 24th, having destroyed, in obedience to the endorsement on the same general order, all such provisions and supplies as he could not carry with him. He must of consequence have encountered the enemy in his route, as they had already, as we have seen above, occupied in force Marlin, lying between him and Monterey.

Moreover, a train of 126 wagons, laden with provisions, clothing, &c. is said to have been captured on the 24th inst. by the Mexicans, and the train was captured by the enemy, marching towards Cerralvo, with a view of forming a junction with Col. Morgan and then proceeding to Monterey.—Col. Morgan left Cerralvo on the 24th, having destroyed, in obedience to the endorsement on the same general order, all such provisions and supplies as he could not carry with him. He must of consequence have encountered the enemy in his route, as they had already, as we have seen above, occupied in force Marlin, lying between him and Monterey.

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plate and the army above, and I am not qualified to give an opinion on the subject. I am, therefore, to call out a thousand men of this character of troops, and I anticipate they will be recognized under the call of the President.

As far as any considerable force can be accumulated, let them be forwarded to Brazos Santiago. All troops, as far as practicable, should be armed before leaving the United States, and the officers commanding companies should take in charge ammunition enough to distribute, in case of emergency, forty rounds at least.

Very respectfully, your obt. servant,
SAMUEL R. CURTIS, Col. Comd.
To the Governor of Louisiana.

FROM TAMPIOCO.

The brig Ann Still has arrived in the river from Tampico, having sailed on the 24 inst. Col. Sanford, of the 8th Reg. U. S. Infantry, came passenger from Tampico in the Ann Still, in consequence of injuries received at Tampico during the embarkation of his Regiment. He fell into the hole of one of the vessels, broke two of his ribs and otherwise injured himself. He is, however, we are happy to learn, recovering, although slowly.

(Editorial correspondence of the Picayune.)
Tampico, Feb. 26, 1847.—5 o'clock, P. M.
This morning the U. S. steamer Edith, from Brazos Santiago, with Gen. Worth and staff and two companies of troops on board, touched off the bar at the mouth of our river, coming to anchor two miles outside, and sent despatches up to Gen. Patterson. I went down with a friend and saw Gen. Worth; found him in good health and fine spirits. The Edith being bound for Lobos Island, sailed on her course at half past 2 P. M. By the E. I learn that at least ten ships are on their way from the Brazos to this place, to take troops down.

The U. S. steamer Alabama, now lying in the stream opposite this city, is to sail tomorrow with Gen. Patterson's staff and troops. The steamer Virginia, with Gen. Pillow, do. If the transports on the way here from the Brazos arrive, it is possible that by the last of this week all the forces to leave will have sailed.

From Galveston and the Rio Grande.
The steam ship Palmetto, Capt. Smith, arrived Sunday evening from Galveston, having sailed on the 12th inst.

Accounts to the 7th inst. have been received from the Brazos at Galveston. There was still nothing later than the evening of the 23d of Feb. from Monterey.

Two companies of the North Carolina volunteers arrived at Brazos on the 6th inst. An American spy sprang on the 3d inst. near Matamoros. He had been arrested, and was endeavoring to escape from his guard when he was shot dead.

A Mexican engaged in the murder of the Rogers family and other outrages, has been arrested in Matamoros, and will be tried before the alcalde.

The Americans residing in Mier evacuated the town on the approach of the Mexicans. Previous to leaving, they made a surrender of their goods to the alcalde, and took a receipt therefor.

Col. Curtis was determined to make a strong defence at Camargo. To make an opening for the play of his artillery on the approaches to the town, he ordered two houses to be torn down. The order was executed by setting fire to them. A strong wind arising the flames were communicated to other buildings, and a great many consumed, principally *jocales* of no great value.

The impression in Matamoros is that Gen'l Taylor had fallen back on Monterey, but they know nothing authentic on the subject. The tenor of our previous advices leads us to a different opinion.

The Flag contradicts the report that the Mexicans have crossed the Rio Grande. From the civilian we learn that Capt. Symptom, a famous Gulf Pilot, left Galveston on the 4th inst., via Brazos Santiago, for the American square near Vera Cruz. He was sent for by the Commodore, and will, it is presumed, be employed in the operations near Vera Cruz, carrying despatches, disembarking troops, and securing vessels in distress, if necessary. Capt. S. knows the harbor and bar of Vera Cruz well and is a capable pilot, as well as one of the most fearless and energetic men alive.

A gentleman from Austin informs the editor of the Houston Telegraph that the two Shawnee Indians, who were with the party of Surveyors under Capt. Bartlett Sims, when they were attacked by the Wichitas, have returned to Austin, and brought the horses and packs which belonged to the party. They stated that after the fight, the Wichitas came to them and demanded the horses and packs, but the Shawnees told them that they were their own, and if they took them, the warriors of the Shawnees would make them pay dearly for them. The Wichitas then left them and went high up on the Blanco. The Shawnees saw the body of Mr. Grant, but did not know the body of either of the other persons who are missing.

From the Washington Union.

NEW MEXICO.—FURTHER PARTICULARS.

By the St. Louis "Union" of the 9th inst., we have received the following additional intelligence of the late disasters in that quarter. We rejoice to hear that no apprehensions are entertained for the safety of our army, and that there are strong probabilities that the accounts received yesterday have been somewhat exaggerated.

The rumors from New Mexico.—We have published the rumors which were brought to Independence by a party of traders on the 1st inst., together with the apprehensions and speculations on the subject, not doubting, however, that there is less ground for alarm than their representations would lead the public to believe. We have made due inquiries of those gentlemen likely to form correct opinions with respect to affairs in New Mexico, and we find that they apprehend no danger to our forces, and a similar fate awaits the party from Santa Fe informed of the various military movements in that quarter, and of the arrest of a number of Mexicans charged with forming an insurrectionary plot. On the latter subject, the letter of Lieut. Albert, which we publish in another column, gives interesting information, as well as upon other points.

Seven American residents there are married to Mexican women, through whom they would probably receive information of any formidable plot, in season to prevent its execution. They have been there long enough to understand the true character of the inhabitants, and to guard against threatened danger. The information brought by the traders was obtained mostly from Mexican sources, and it seems that the alcalde of Taos was playing a deceitful part, giving different versions to different persons. It may be that there had been an outbreak and some assassinations at Taos, which is about seventy miles, we believe, on this side Santa Fe, and 170 from Bent's Fort. We do not know the exact position of Los Vegas, but understand that it is on this side of the base mountain, near the foot, and not far from Taos. At the latter place the inhabitants are in a degraded condition, scarcely half civilized, and might be excited to murder without difficulty. As Gov. Bent's family reside at Taos, it is supposed that during a visit there he may have been murdered, together with the prominent Americans with him. The Mexicans have been so long accustomed to regard the assassination of a governor as a complete revolution, that they may have killed Gov. Bent, Mr. Lee, the Sheriff, and other officers. But no one here seems to suppose it probable, that there has been a general insurrectionary movement in New Mexico. Our forces in Santa Fe are considered such a powerful reinforcement, that such a plot would be regarded as a degraded condition, scarcely half civilized, and might be excited to murder without difficulty.

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